



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-245
Wednesday
21 December 1994

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-245

CONTENTS

21 December 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi

Opposition Spokesman Says 'Genocide' Imminent [Brussels LA LIBRE BELGIQUE 16 Dec]	1
Frodebu Official on Insecurity, Deaths [Bujumbura Radio]	1
Renewed Attacks in Tutsi District; 5 Killed [Libreville Radio]	2
Bujumbura Mayor Discusses Increasing Unrest [Bujumbura Radio]	2
Minister Reports 15 Killed [AFP]	2

EAST AFRICA

Ethiopia

Government Arrests More Opposition Leaders [AFP]	3
--	---

Somalia

Egal Asserts N. Somalia To Remain Independent [London AL-HAYAH 15 Dec]	3
Aydid Orders End to 'Misdeeds' in SNA Areas [Voice of the Great Somali People]	3
Says U.S. Deployment Not Needed [Voice of the Great Somali People]	4
'Fierce Fighting' Reported in South Mogadishu [AFP]	4

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ANC Turns Down Mandela's Leadership Proposal [THE STAR 20 Dec]	5
Minister Asmal Outlines Challenges Facing ANC [WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN 15-22 Dec]	5
Inkatha Hardliners May Quit Government [WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN 15-22 Dec]	6
Zulu Prince Quits ANC NEC at King's Request [SAPA]	7
IFP: Agreement on Foreign Mediation 'Binding' [Johannesburg TV]	7
Azapo Reportedly 'Preparing To Rule' Country [SOWETAN 20 Dec]	8
PAC To Acquire Own Labor Wing [SAPA]	8
Court Comprised 'Entirely' of ANC Supporters [THE STAR 20 Dec]	8
ANC Newspaper Abandoned Due to Lack of Funds [THE STAR 20 Dec]	9
Naidoo Announces Plan To Boost Small Business [BUSINESS DAY 15 Dec]	9
Manuel Says Labor Clause Scaring Off Investors [BUSINESS DAY 20 Dec]	10
Reserve Bank: Stocks Too Costly for Foreigners [SUNDAY TIMES 18 Dec]	10
SAAF Denies Involvement in Lesotho Unrest [Johannesburg Radio]	11
Police Seize Over 4 Tonnes of Marijuana [Johannesburg Radio]	11
South African Press Review for 21 December [SOWETAN 21 Dec, etc]	12

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Lake Ends Visit, Urges Peace Efforts by Leaders [Luanda Radio]	13
Notes Conditional Help [Luanda TV]	13
UNITA Radio Reports Lake's Visit [Resistencia do Galo Negro]	13
Savimbi Gives 1st Interview in Months [Johannesburg TV]	13
Government Responds to Interview [Lisbon Radio]	14
Currency Devalued 50 Percent Since 1 Dec [Luanda TV]	14

Namibia

DTA President Calls Country 'Ethnic Democracy' [THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER 14 Dec] ...	14
---	----

Zimbabwe

Mugabe Dismisses Reports of Treatment in RSA [Harare Radio]	15
---	----

Burundi

Opposition Spokesman Says 'Genocide' Imminent

BR1912151694 Brussels LA LIBRE BELGIQUE in French 16 Dec 94 p 6

[Report by Marie-France Cros: "Genocide in the making, according to Hutu extremists—the rebels of Mr. Nyangoma accuse part of the Army and the opposition"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Hutu radicals of the National Council for the Defense of Democracy (CNDD), formed around Kamenge rebels who had entrenched themselves for several months in this quarter of Bujumbura at the beginning of the year, gave a press conference in Brussels on Thursday [15 December]. The speaker, the CNDD spokesman Jerome Ndiho, spoke on several occasions on behalf of Frodebu [Burundi Democratic Front] (the majority party, essentially Hutu), without provoking any reaction from a representative of this party in Belgium, Mr. Ntibazonkiza, who was present in the room. Mr. Ndiho stated that "70 percent of Frodebu adherents" are with the CNDD. Frodebu is known to be split between extremists and moderates, the latter having regrouped behind President Ntibantunganya.

Pure and Simple

Ndiho rejects the label of "Hutu extremist" given to his movement "because there are Tutsis among our administrative staff." He also refused to mention Christian Sendegeya, vice-president of the assembly who had to resign after trying to rally the Hutu population against the Tutsis, and an ex-governor of the Muramviya province, Leonce Ndarubagiye. The CNDD, he said, is simply "a radical form of the democratic wing, pure and simple, led by His Excellency Mr. Leonard Nyangoma." Former Interior Minister Nyangoma had chosen exile when the army accused him of arming the Kamenge rebels. In Ndiho's opinion, Leonard Nyangoma "used to be number three in Frodebu," after president Ndayaye, assassinated during the military coup in 1993, and the president of the national assembly at that time. Pontien Karibwami. Today, Nyangoma "is therefore number one in Frodebu."

Opposite this "democratic wing," said Mr. Ndiho, there is "the fascist wing led by (the former president) Buyoya, in which (the current president) Ntibantunganya is only a pawn after having been a hostage." Finally, a "third pole" is led by the former President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, a Tutsi extremist.

Ndiho repeated the CNDD's refusal to accept the power-sharing agreement between the majority and the opposition. In his opinion, "the opposition is in charge." The agreement was adopted in an attempt to prevent the civil war which has been a constant threat since the aborted coup in 1993. When it occurred, many Tutsi peasants were massacred by their Hutu fellow-countrymen led by

the local Frodebu officials (before being massacred in their turn by the army). Ndiho considered that this was "a spontaneous uprising by the population."

Ndiho confirmed that "genocide is in the making" against the Hutus in general and the Frodebu Tutsis, and implicates "factions of the army and Uprona" [Unity for National Progress] (formerly the single party).

Calm

Finally, Ndiho spoke out against "the confinement of Tutsi traders in refugee camps" which is "creating tensions" and harming "the economy." After the 1993 massacres, many Tutsis fled their Hutu neighbors and gathered in camps under army protection. Ndiho said that "this is derisory protection." He explained that the Democratic Defense Forces (FDD, the armed wing of the CNDD) had recently launched "selective attacks" against two Tutsi refugee camps in Gitega and Kibamba, targeting the military who were on guard. "All the refugees fled, rejecting the protection of Tutsi officials which they considered unreliable, and preferred to go into the countryside to ask for asylum from the Hutus who took them back to their homes so that they can go about their pastoral business. The military who escaped the fire were able to return to their barracks. The region was calm," Ndiho stated.

Frodebu Official on Insecurity, Deaths

EA1912211194 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1900 GMT 19 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Security has been jeopardized in southern districts of Bujumbura where Musaga, Kinanira, Kanyosha, Kinindo [words indistinct] shooting. That also happened at the Kiriri University campus. It has been reported that Kinanira has been most affected and five dead bodies were found on 9th and 12th streets. It is also said that the whereabouts of some people is unknown. Some houses were also demolished.

The events also affected Kinindo, although no damage was recorded. This has been condemned by many people at a time when the priority of the government has been a return to peace and tranquility. During the day people listened to the speech by Charles Mukasi of the Unity and National Progress Party [former ruling party].

This evening the Front for Democracy in Burundi [Frodebu, ruling party] said something about what happened last night in southern Bujumbura and a statement was read by the party's interim (?secretary general), Mr. Leonce Ngendakumana.

[Begin Ngendakumana recording] Last night, 18 December, a small armed group attacked innocent families and more than five people died. Frodebu expresses its heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families whose members were killed by the criminals who have consistently been jeopardizing peace and tranquility. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Renewed Attacks in Tutsi District; 5 Killed*AB1912161394 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215 GMT 19 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] There is renewed violence in Burundi. The capital, Bujumbura, was the scene of an attack carried out last night by a suspected Hutu armed gang in the Tutsi district of Mutsaga. Celsius Singynuva reports from Bujumbura.

[Begin Singynuva recording] The attacks started at 2100 in the Tshimindu, Mutsaga, and Kanyosia Districts, where mostly Tutsis have been living since the ethnic cleansing operations started in Bujumbura. From 2100 to 0100, only the rattle of automatic weapons could be heard in these districts. From information gathered from several witnesses on the spot this morning, the security forces only intervened at 0200, but by then the assailants had had more than enough time to escape. People were therefore in a state of shock this morning in the Mutsaga District, where five people were reported killed, vehicles smashed, and some 10 houses destroyed during the attacks. The Tutsi community felt particularly targeted last night, and this morning in Bujumbura, the fear of reprisals is on everybody's mind.

This morning, Mr. Issa Ngendakumana, the secretary of state for security, sent a broadcast message to the Burundi people asking them, regardless of their ethnic origins, to remain united and join forces against those he called warmongers, whom the authorities say they have not yet identified. Both the Front for Democracy in Burundi [Frodebu] and Unity and National Progress Party [Uprona] have also hurried to calm tempers, conscious that people are quick to think of reprisals in such situations. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Following this attack which left five dead, the secretary of state for defense Issa Ngendakumana has just made a statement calling on the people to remain calm:

[Begin Ngendakumana recording] There have sometimes been some actions by districts. Some are occupied exclusively by Hutus and others by Tutsi, and this is a ghetto situation which favors confrontation between the peoples. We have to act in such a way that this ghetto situation can be broken so that Hutus and Tutsis can go back to living together again and sharing their lives as they did before. We believe that if we are able to do this, it could probably reduce the crime which has become almost an everyday affair in this town.

To the people in general, either here in Bujumbura or in the interior, we appeal to you to be vigilant and expose the criminals, whether individually or organized in groups. Whenever there is a problem, Burundians should be able to come to one another's aid. [end recording]

Bujumbura Mayor Discusses Increasing Unrest*EA2012202594 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 20 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Tension heightened this morning in Bujumbura, around the central market of Bujumbura, [word indistinct] side. Human lives were lost. Here is the town mayor, Pie Ntiyankundiye:

[Begin Ntiyankundiye recording] The recommendations we issued last night have been generally respected, though there was some unrest. This morning people went to work as normal. Unfortunately, at around 0900 at the central market, on the bricks side [as heard], young men started a quarrel, throwing stones. This caused generalized panic among civilians. The stone-throwing continued, but we do not yet know the toll. We will announce it in the near future.

We would like to say that from the start of the panic movement and stone-throwing, security forces were immediately sent to the spot and they brought the situation under control. Therefore, the security forces will continue to be deployed until peace returns. We once again call upon the population and the youth in general to desist from acts of violence [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Minister Reports 15 Killed*AB2112090494 Paris AFP in English 0855 GMT 21 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, Dec 21 (AFP)—At least 15 people were believed to have been killed in clashes between rival Hutu and Tutsi youths in the Burundi capital in the latest outbreak of violence that raged on throughout the night, the government said Wednesday [21 December].

Communications Minister Germain Nkeshimana, contacted by telephone, said this figure was not the final toll in the trouble that broke out Tuesday in the central market area. But he said "perhaps some 15" people were killed during the day and "there were other deaths" during the night, as light arms fire and sporadic grenade blasts were heard well into Wednesday morning.

Ethiopia

Government Arrests More Opposition Leaders

AB2012103594 Paris AFP in English 0949 GMT
20 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Addis Ababa, Dec 20 (AFP)—Three leading members of the Ethiopian opposition movement AAPO [All-Amhara People's Organization] were arrested Monday [19 December], joining three other AAPO leaders behind bars, including their president, the organisation said Tuesday in a communique.

The three latest arrests were all members of the central committee of the Organisation of All Amharas (AAPO).

According to AAPO, the organisation's spokesman, Wondayehou Kassa, its treasurer Guirma Enkoselassie, and Ali Idriss, in charge of administration, were detained on charges of "incitement to violence and sedition" against the transitional government.

Their detention means that six of the central committee's 11 members are now in prison.

The Amharas were the most dominant ethnic group in Ethiopia until the downfall of the regime of Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam in 1991.

AAPO is one of the movements hostile to the country's new Constitution, which envisages the Horn of Africa country's different ethnic 'nations' self-determination to the point of secession.

Around 200,000 people demonstrated in Addis Ababa on December 2 against the controversial provision. They also called for the release of AAPO's President Asrat Woldeyes, who was jailed last June for two years for conspiracy and sedition. He was sentenced to a further six months in prison in October for contempt of court.

Somalia

Egal Asserts N. Somalia To Remain Independent

MM1612152294 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic
15 Dec 94 p6

[Report by Muhammad Isma'il: "Egal: We Will Remain an Independent State; Forcing Us To Change Would Mean War"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Hargeysa, (northern Somalia)—Mohamed Ibrahim Egal, the president of the unilaterally declared "Republic of Somaliland," has stated that, in his view, the termination of the UN operation in Somalia (Unosom-2) by the end of March "will mark the beginning of a solution and reconciliation in southern Somalia." But he warned that the situation could deteriorate because "everyone in the south wants to be president of the republic." He expected a renewal of the civil war in Mogadishu for a short period of time before reconciliation is achieved by the tribes.

Egal, in a statement to AL-HAYAH, emphasized that northern Somalia "will remain an independent republic, whatever the international position on the question of recognition." He said that "forcing us to change would mean a declaration of war." He expressed willingness to return to unity if even 5 percent of the population agreed to that, in a public referendum on the secession decision. [passage omitted]

Egal criticized UN Secretary General Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali, saying that "Ghali ignored us and came up with his own theory that Somalia meant Mogadishu only. When he visited Mogadishu we asked him to come to Hargeysa, our capital, even for half an hour to see the situation for himself even at the airport, or to meet with me for 10 minutes in Addis Ababa, but he refused. That is why we are very pessimistic about friends such as Butrus-Ghali."

Aydid Orders End to 'Misdeeds' in SNA Areas

EA1812202594 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1100 GMT
18 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Mr. Mohamed Farah Aydid, the chairman of the Somali National Alliance [SNA], who is also the chairman of the USC [United Somali Congress], today issued a decree addressed to politicians, tribal chiefs, elders, young people, women, [word indistinct] and religious leaders of villages, districts, and regions controlled by the SNA, as well as district and regional leaders, the SNA military (?commanders) and security forces.

The decree number SNA/XG/G/512/94, which contained various directives, read as follows: I take pleasure in sending you warm greetings based on a great deal of confidence.

In his decree, which was also addressed in the form of a reminder to the vice chairmen of the SNA and chairmen of the SPM [Somali Patriotic Movement], SDM [Somali Democratic Movement], SPLU [Somali Party League Union], SSNM [Southern Somali National Movement] and SAMO [Somali African Muki Organization], the USC secretary general, the SNA internal affairs central committee and the SNA supreme committee for defense, Aydid also said he had received a lot of complaints from the villages, districts and regions where some Somalis were guilty of injustice, robbery, apartheid, attacks, creating insecurity, failing to respect each other, corruption, looting, murder, rape, depopulation, causing division among the Somali people, lack of support for each other, blocking development, and other offenses.

Mr. Aydid reminded those he addressed of the SNA struggle based on peace, unity, development, freedom, equality, brotherhood, respect for and practice of the Islamic religion, cooperation, peaceful coexistence, and respect for Somali sovereignty and human rights, whether political, social, military, economic or other.

Therefore, he ordered the SNA officials to convene meetings in their respective areas to be attended by SNA army members, the security forces, the police, and prison forces and give them instructions to correct the above-mentioned wrongs in line with the above-mentioned SNA principles. He said he believed that a concerted effort should be made to eradicate injustice and other misdeeds which God forbade in Islam. Instead, people should abide by what Islam taught to be right. He said it was important that people were organized and made aware of and informed about programs which they were supposed to consult and implement.

He said it was also important to hold open debate and consultations on ways of opposing foreign interference in Somali internal affairs because, as Somalis, we should sort out our affairs and be on guard against foreigners attempting to divide us and play us off against each other.

Mr. Aydid said he had particularly received complaints, which he had since confirmed, from SAMO supporters. He said their assets, acquired through physical and mental effort, had been looted. He directed that his decree should be read aloud to all people at village and regional levels and all orders contained in it should be implemented by correcting the misdeeds mentioned above.

The decree said anyone violating the directives would be brought to court. People led by chiefs and wisemen should defend the SAMO supporters' personal and property rights. He called on them to form progressive groups drawn from social organizations and the security forces to counter any problems that might arise.

Finally, Mr. Aydid directed the SNA leaders and representatives to present him with accurate information about the situation of the people and the extent to which they had implemented his directives. He also asked them to convey his greetings to people of all ages and ranks whom he wished [word indistinct], health, and enjoyable work.

Says U.S. Deployment Not Needed

EA1812204094 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 18 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Mr. Mohamed Farah Aydid, the chairman of the Somali National Alliance, SNA, and of the USC [United Somali Congress], today received at his office a delegation of the Arab League, led by Mr. Ahmed (bin Ili).

The delegation delivered a message to Mr. Aydid from Mr. Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, the Arab League secretary general. On the occasion, Mr. Aydid expressed his pleasure at receiving the Arab League delegation. He briefed the delegation on the various stages of the peace process in the country, and on the Addis Ababa and Nairobi conferences during which the current national conference in Mogadishu was agreed upon.

Mr. Aydid also informed the delegation that a national level conference had been deferred while efforts were made to persuade the remaining three organizations to participate in the conference and while one of the technical committees was still busy with its tasks.

On the withdrawal of United Nations Operation in Somalia troops, Mr. Aydid said the SNA and other allied organizations had already pledged to a UN delegation which visited the country that they would ensure the safety of the withdrawing UN forces.

On plans to send American troops to Somalia, he said there were no valid reasons why they should be sent to the country.

Mr. Aydid said the Arab League could play a role in promoting education and health care, teaching skills to former combatants and supporting children without fathers and their mothers. He asked the delegation to convey his brotherly greetings to the secretary general of the Arab League.

For his part, Mr. Ahmed (bin Ili) thanked Mr. Aydid for the warm welcome accorded to them. He said he was very happy to meet an Arab hero, the chairman of the SNA, saying that the Arab League would very much like to see a broad-based Somali government put in place which would maintain Somali unity and promote inter-Arab and international cooperation [passage omitted].

'Fierce Fighting' Reported in South Mogadishu

AB2012100094 Paris AFP in English 0959 GMT 20 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, Dec 20 (AFP)—Fierce fighting between rival sub-clans erupted anew Monday [19 December] night in the Medina District of south Mogadishu, with witnesses and hospitals reporting at least two killed and 90 wounded by 11:00 a.m. (0800 GMT) Tuesday.

Militias of the Murasade and Abgal factions of the Hawiye clan battled it out with mortars and heavy machine-guns during the night, and the fighting spread to the Bermuda District, where sporadic heavy gunfire could also be heard overnight.

Residents were fleeing.

ANC Turns Down Mandela's Leadership Proposal

MB2012130694 Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English
20 Dec 94 pp 1, 2

[Report by Kaizer Nyatumba and Shaun Johnson]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bloemfontein—President Mandela's proposal to have the ANC's new leadership hand-picked to make it more representative of the population was roundly rejected by the organisation yesterday.

In what amounts to confirmation of a highly unusual defeat for a Mandela initiative ANC national chairman Thabo Mbeki reported at the 49th annual congress that the proposal had been withdrawn. The procedure for nominating candidates to the national executive committee (NEC) will "proceed as normal", senior ANC member Professor Kader Asmal said yesterday, with proposals being made from the floor of the conference and elections held today.

Details of the now-rejected proposal, known in ANC circles as the "Mandela Initiative", were first disclosed by *THE STAR* last week. In essence it proposed a short-circuiting of the electoral process, with a special committee appointed to influence ethnic, racial, gender and regional balances in the ANC's leadership body.

Senior ANC sources yesterday said it had become clear that a majority of the approximately 3,000 delegates had come out strongly against the plan, and regional leaders had been asked to convey this view to Mandela.

The majority wanted candidates to be elected to the NEC by ordinary direct voting.

The sources said the Eastern Transvaal, Gauteng and the Western Cape had been implacably opposed to the proposal from the beginning, and the Eastern Transvaal regional executive last week mandated provincial leader and Premier Mathews Phosa to express their disapproval to the president.

It is understood that caucuses of the 14 ANC regions met on Sunday evening and "stated in no uncertain terms that the proposal was not on". According to the sources, they then sent their regional chairmen to convey this view to Mandela.

Instead, the chairmen sought a meeting with the high-powered six-member committee which had been appointed by Mandela to draw up a list for an NEC which would be representative in terms of ethnicity, race, gender and geographical origin.

"We told them that, based on the correct assessment of the mood of our members, there is no way that the 'Mandela Initiative' would be endorsed. We told them to tell the president to abandon the idea, because if they (committee members) went ahead the people would regard them as stooges," one regional chairman said.

In terms of the "Mandela Initiative", a six-member committee headed by retiring ANC deputy president

Walter Sisulu would have received from the organisation's 14 regions and different sections nominations for the NEC, and then produced a composite list of candidates.

Other committee members are SACP [South African Communist Party] general secretary Charles Ngakula, COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] general secretary Sam Shilowa, SA [South Africa] National Civic Organisation president Lechesa Tsenoli, ANC-SACP stalwart Govan Mbeki and Health Minister Dr Nkosazana Zuma.

"It is not good for a proposal that comes from the president to be defeated, but unfortunately this one has to be because [it is] undemocratic," said a source.

It is understood that although the "Mandela Initiative" was endorsed by both the present and the national working committee, some NEC members voiced strong objections to it.

These are understood to have included Posts, Telecommunications and Broadcasting Minister Dr Pallo Jordan—who reportedly told Mandela bluntly that his proposal was no different to attempts by communist leaders to interfere with the democratic process of electing party leaders—and Phosa.

Elections for the NEC scheduled to take place today, and results should be announced before the congress ends tomorrow morning.

Minister Asmal Outlines Challenges Facing ANC

MB1612144394 Johannesburg *WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN* in English 15-22 Dec 94 pp 7, 10

[Commentary by Water Affairs and Forestry Minister Kader Asmal]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] There are two powerful messages that Bloemfontein can give the nation over the next week. First, the ANC conference can confirm that the ANC is the natural party of government; second, it can be demonstrated that all South Africans are in safe hands, in the new democracy.

The conference, taking over where the Durban conference left off three years ago, is, in many ways, a victory celebration. With perhaps 3,500 people expected to attend, it will be a resounding occasion—yet it will have its poignancy because of the absence of departed stalwarts of liberation such as Oliver Tambo, Chris Hani and Thomas Nkobi.

Durban 1991 was marked by a certain atmosphere of uncertainty, drift and violence in South Africa. It was, indeed, not easy to generate the optimism that a winning party always needs. Yet Durban turned out to be an unqualified success and it led on to the negotiation of one of the more enlightened constitutions in the world, and victory for the ANC at the polls in April 1994.

That victory was not just for the ANC, securing nearly two-thirds of the votes cast. No, it produced a healthy balance of forces from which a government of national unity (GNU) could be formed representing something like 90 percent of the country. It was also a victory for democracy; for the previously-neglected and down-trodden; and posthumously, for those martyred by apartheid.

In under eight months, the elections have been all but forgotten, as the new nation embarks on its increasingly hopeful future. The usual carping dogs bark as the caravan moves on with those who believe that the diverse people of a formerly divided nation can work together in peace. But slowly the critics' yelps become less convincing, as South Africa's credit rating improves, the economy gets set for renewal, political violence ebbs, and the reconstruction and development programme's [RDP] first projects spread their life-giving force through the land.

The conference will address many issues. Central to all the discussion will be whether South Africa has the will and the capacity to emerge, not as a coercive imperial power, but as the gentle giant of Southern Africa, with policies which are a spur to peace and betterment way beyond our borders.

The conference will also be faced with the question whether we will build on the remarkable success achieved in ensuring substantial numbers of women in the National Assembly (101 out of 400 seats), placing South Africa among the top seven in the world on this score. Durban's hesitant steps have, three years on, become a sturdy stride, and we must now lengthen it.

The government will, moreover, have an opportunity in Bloemfontein to show the people that it will resolutely pursue the RDP with action, on the ground.

It can be said, then, that the easiest part is over. For the ANC, the self-evident truths of liberation have given way to the obscurities of government.

The heartening world support against racism gives way to our having to compete for international attention in a crowded field, with the danger of being unsighted.

The supreme challenge of our times remains: how to pare down one of the world's most notorious gaps between rich and poor.

There are other worries. Violent crime shrugs off the political accommodation and grows menacingly. The devolution of power to the provinces and to other levels proves to be a complex, slow job.

The local elections approach offers complexity and uncertainty, but also the completion of a spectacular democratic hat-trick—adding local success to national and provincial.

Those impoverished, dispossessed and handicapped by apartheid must see the prospect of just recompense.

Those who, in the name of racial superiority, plundered a sub-continent and hounded our citizens, must be called to book—at least at the honoured bar of truth, however gently this must of necessity be done.

It is action [battle] stations as never before in South Africa, and there is little time to celebrate past victories.]

Bloemfontein will be an occasion for others to declare open season on the ANC, and so it should be. The ANC and its allies will be offered to public scrutiny, particularly bearing in mind the sensible ANC commitment to maximum openness. No government is without its embarrassments, its lapses. We should face the critics squarely, and not flinch.

The buoying thought as the conference begins is that we galloped past the post in the first six months of democracy, and are well into the second with the GNU still intact, the economy in better shape, and—the fainthearts notwithstanding—a feeling of growing optimism among our fellow citizens.

But the real challenge is to show South Africa that it was not employing misplaced judgment when it gave overwhelming support to the ANC in the last elections.

Inkatha Hardliners May Quit Government

MB1612130794 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 15-22 Dec 94 p 10

[Report by Farouk Chothia]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A special Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] conference early next year will consider a plan by party hardliners to quit the government of national unity (GNU) and play the role of a Westminster-styled opposition party, IFP insiders revealed this week.

This could be followed with a push to dissolve the IFP-dominated KwaZulu/Natal government as a prelude to a fresh election in the province in a bid to strengthen the IFP's 51 percent majority, the sources added. The sources said the IFP plans to throw down the gauntlet to the ANC in KwaZulu/Natal early next year. Its strategy will revolve around using the provincial legislature to claim "real federal powers" on issues like policing and housing, thus sparking a major constitutional confrontation with the ANC and central government.

The IFP may also push for a dissolution of the provincial government, on the grounds that its attempts to govern are being frustrated, and call a snap poll, the sources said. The IFP believes it will strengthen its majority in such a poll as it obtained 51 percent of the vote in the April election after only six days of campaigning, the sources added.

The future plans of IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi are less clear: some sources said he will lead the IFP from the parliamentary backbenches to win national support while others claimed he will seek the KwaZulu/Natal

premiership in a bid to hold on to a support-base threatened by Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini's departure to the ANC.

Sources said final decisions will be made at an IFP special general conference to be held either in January or February next year.

The sources said the commencement and successful completion of international mediation early next year could persuade the IFP to remain part of the GNU. Meanwhile, the odds are in favour of a pull-out: the "overriding feeling" at an IFP national council meeting a fortnight ago was that the ANC is merely using the GNU as a "rubber-stamp" for its policies, the sources said. They cited examples to back up this view, including:

- IFP protests against a constitutional amendment paving the way for the appointment of temporary judges to the Constitutional Court fell on deaf ears. The ANC then appointed a replacement to Justice Richard Goldstone, failing to consult the IFP on a suitable candidate.
- Laws related to education were amended without the IFP's views being taken into account. The IFP had wanted provinces to have the power to train teachers. The ANC pushed ahead to make it a national function.
- Buthelezi was made minister of home affairs but his clout diminished when the ANC removed local government elections from his portfolio.
- Proportional representation in the allocation of seats has applied only at cabinet level and not at committee or other levels. The IFP was given the chairmanship of only the public enterprise standing committee, though in terms of proportional representation the party qualifies for another one or two parliamentary chairmanships. In KwaZulu/Natal, the IFP has given the ANC chairmanship of four committees, in line with proportional representation.
- The ANC is taking sole credit for the reconstruction and development programme [RDP] and Minister Without Portfolio Jay Naidoo controls RDP finances and approves projects. The KwaZulu/Natal government has been left "powerless" in this regard.

Against this backdrop, influential hardliners have advocated a Westminster-styled opposition role for the IFP on the grounds that it will be free to emerge as a vocal critic of the ANC, a task currently performed by the Democratic Party.

Rather than take blame for ANC failure to deliver on its election promises, the IFP would then be in a position to attract the ANC's disenchanted supporters.

Sources said the moves towards a pull-out from the GNU are also tied to the ascendancy of hardliners within the IFP and, more importantly, political developments

in KwaZulu/Natal. These sources said the hand of the anti-GNU faction gained momentum when the ANC and Zwelithini edged closer to each other about three months ago. The wooing of Zwelithini is seen as a clear attempt on the ANC's part to wrest control of KwaZulu/Natal, much to the chagrin of IFP leaders who believe that this runs against the spirit of the GNU which embodies power-sharing, the sources added.

The IFP sources argue that the ANC should be satisfied with power at the centre and in seven of the nine provinces. They added that IFP moderates are on the defensive and acknowledge that hardliners have valid concerns—and hope that the ANC rethinks its strategies.

Zulu Prince Quits ANC NEC at King's Request

MB1912202794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1941 GMT 19 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bloemfontein Dec 19 SAPA—A senior prince in the Zulu royal house, Mwayizeni Zulu, on Monday [19 December] announced he would not be available for re-election to the National Executive Committee [NEC] of the African National Congress.

President Nelson Mandela told the ANC's 49th national conference at the University of the Orange Free State in Bloemfontein Prince Mwayizeni was stepping down in line with Zulu King Zwelithini's call on all chiefs "to rise above party politics and not allow themselves to be used by any political power". However, the prince would remain an ANC MP in the National Assembly, Mr Mandela said.

He added that the king's appeal was a "very important call intended to contribute towards an environment which would allow everybody, irrespective of his political affiliation, to move freely in the Kingdom of KwaZulu without harassment from any traditional leader which is what is happening today".

IFP: Agreement on Foreign Mediation 'Binding'

MB1712202994 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 17 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi says his party believes the agreement on international mediation signed before the April elections is binding on the present government. Speaking at Hlabisa in KwaZulu/Natal, Dr. Buthelezi said international mediation should take place before the Constituent Assembly started drafting the constitution. He said many members of the ANC felt that international mediation was no longer necessary but that President Mandela and Deputy President F.W. de Klerk had not reneged on the agreement.

[Begin Buthelezi recording] I have also received a letter from Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa, the secretary general of the ANC, and also chairman of the Constituent Assembly, in which he included a legal opinion from the state law

advisers, which the Constituent Assembly initiated. According to this legal opinion, ladies and gentlemen, the Constitutional Assembly is not legally bound in any way by the agreement that we signed on 19 April. [end recording]

Dr. Buthelezi said it was unfortunate that King Goodwill Zwelithini hadn't given the KwaZulu/Natal government a chance to discuss the laws for setting up the house of traditional leaders. However, he said a meeting between the president and KwaZulu/Natal traditional leaders would take place in Bloemfontein next week in an effort to resolve the impasse between the amakhosi [chiefs] and the Zulu king.

Azapo Reportedly 'Preparing To Rule' Country

*MB2012130194 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
20 Dec 94 p 6*

[Report by Joe Mdhlela]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Azanian People's Organisation [Azapo] is preparing to rule the country because power had not been effectively transferred to blacks, the movement's deputy president, Mr Pandelani Nefolohodwe, said yesterday.

Speaking at a press briefing in Dobsonville, Soweto, Nefolohodwe, however, said Azapo would only take part in elections when the climate was right. "For example we would not take part in elections when the state of emergency was in place.

"Nor would we be part of election campaigns when there was no voters' roll, as was the case during the April 27 national elections."

Nefolohodwe said Azapo refused to tie itself to time scales.

"There is a belief that elections will be held earlier than 1999. With that in mind, we would like to leave our options open," he said.

In a programme to wrest power from the Government, he said, Azapo would engage all blacks who seek genuine liberation in campaigns to unseat the administration that seemed to favour satisfying white aspirations.

Part of the plan is to mobilise workers to form an independent national trade union geared towards destroying "sweetheart unions that have relations with the Government of the day".

The briefing, which enunciated the weekend's congress resolutions, also noted that Azapo would only engage in a process of reconciliation once conditions disadvantaging blacks were corrected.

These included the realisation that blacks were robbed of their land and were economically disadvantaged by the "white capitalist system".

PAC To Acquire Own Labor Wing

*MB1712133494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1056
GMT 17 Dec 94*

[Report by Enrico Kemp]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mmabatho Dec 17 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] is to have its own labour wing with the affiliation of the Africanist Labour Forum [ALF], PAC member of Parliament and National Executive Committee [NEC] member Patricia de Lille said on Saturday.

Briefing the media at the PAC's fourth national congress in Mmabatho she said the 300-member ALF would enable the PAC "to effectively co-operate within the labour movement". "Unlike COSATU (the Congress of South African Trade Unions) which is openly affiliated with the ANC (African National Congress) the PAC has never claimed any labour movement as its own.

"The ALF will effectively become the PAC's labour wing," Mrs de Lille added. She said the ALF's application to become a PAC component structure had already been accepted in principle and would be ratified by congress. Mrs de Lille dismissed claims by some delegates that there was no quorum at congress.

She said an interim accreditation report indicated that 63 branches were already represented and registration was continuing as delegates arrived from different parts of the country. Mrs de Lille confirmed intensive lobbying among delegates for several top leadership positions, including that of president and deputy president. Nominations for the six top slots on the NEC will be finalised on Saturday and the results of the elections announced on Sunday morning.

Court Comprised 'Entirely' of ANC Supporters

*MB2012113794 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
20 Dec 94 p 9*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Minority parties have underestimated the impact of having a Constitutional Court comprised entirely of "people known to support the ANC and judges who opposed apartheid but who have not declared their political sympathies", argues Steven Friedman, director of the Centre for Policy Studies.

Writing in the centre's new publication, TRANSACT, Friedman observes that the court lacks any "identifiable supporter" of the NP [National Party], IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party], PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] or DP [Democratic Party]—though he concedes that a few of the judges "might" lean to the DP.

He argues that all major political viewpoints should be represented on the court in order to ensure that it mirrors opinion in society as closely as possible.

Friedman says the failure of political parties to register their dissatisfaction with the composition of the court is

remarkable. And he concludes that they must underestimate its "awesome" powers.

"The court is in principle a more powerful political body than the Cabinet or Parliament," writes Friedman.

"Like the US Supreme Court, it is empowered to strike down any law which contradicts the constitution. It can also pronounce, for example, on the respective powers of central and provincial government, so deciding how much federalism will be built into the new order."

President Mandela, in consultation with the chief justice, chose the president of the court. He also chose four members from the ranks of sitting judges and selected the remaining six from a shortlist of 10 candidates drawn up by the Judicial Service Commission after public hearings.

Friedman argues that many decisions taken by the Constitutional Court judges will be based on personal opinion, not on the law. He cites as an example the court's task of deciding whether capital punishment violates or upholds the constitutionally guaranteed right to life.

"Some citizens believe capital punishment does violate that right because the State should not take the life of a citizen. Others believe it upholds the right to life, because it allows the State to extract (sic) the supreme penalty from those who dare to kill. Which side one happens to be on is a matter of opinion, not legal expertise."

He says that the same holds true in relation to some key political issues that were left vaguely formulated by negotiators of the Interim Constitution. In settling these issues, judges of the Constitutional Court will resort to political opinion rather than knowledge of the law, Friedman predicts.

ANC Newspaper Abandoned Due to Lack of Funds

MB2012130494 Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English
20 Dec 94 p 8

[Report by Shaun Johnson]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bloemfontein—Years of speculation about the launch of an ANC-affiliated daily newspaper came to an abrupt end on Sunday, the rumours finally scotched by a terse and intriguing paragraph in Cyril Ramaphosa's conference report.

A section in the secretary-general's report dealing with the ANC's department of information and publicity (DIP) confirms that plans for such a newspaper were indeed advanced, but that the potential financial backers had pulled out.

The possible funders were Nigerian Chief Moshood Abiola and the multinational company Lonrho [London-Rhodesia].

The paragraph reads: "After relocation to South Africa in May 1990, the DIP worked assiduously to create a daily democratic newspaper with broad appeal.

"Capital of about R50 million [rands] .. was required to start the newspaper. Unfortunately the project collapsed when its chief backers, Chief Abiola and Lonrho, withdrew."

In the pre-election period the ANC was reluctant to confirm or deny plans to launch a daily newspaper. One of its champions was Moeletsi Mbeki, brother of ANC leader Thabo.

Naidoo Announces Plan To Boost Small Business

MB1512210494 Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English
15 Dec 94 pp 1-2

[Report on interview with Minister Without Portfolio Jay Naidoo by correspondent Greta Steyn on 14 December; place not given]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The reconstruction and development programme [RDP] is set for takeoff as business plans will be on the table by the year-end and R6bn [rands] is ready to be disbursed in the next fiscal year.

This was the message in an interview yesterday with Minister without Portfolio Jay Naidoo, who spelled out next year's RDP priorities and sought to allay fears that red tape was holding up delivery.

"We now have the machinery up and running," he said. All the business plans for the presidential projects were likely to be approved when the steering committee met next week. Of the R6bn available for next year, government was budgeting for about R1bn in foreign grant aid.

In the first clear sign that small business was a government priority, Naidoo said allocations from the RDP fund next year would see R1bn go to small and medium-sized enterprises. The money would not be disbursed by the Small Business Development Corporation. Other government structures would be used.

Naidoo said next year's allocations would see R1bn go towards housing and bulk infrastructure and a further R1bn towards rural development, especially water and land reform. Other allocations included finance for programmes for women, children and the disabled, as well as R2.4bn in carry-over costs from this year's presidential projects.

"We are treating housing as an absolute priority because of the enormous kickstart effect on the rest of the economy." The RDP office was talking to the construction industry to determine its capacity to deliver, and was keeping an eye on potential logjams such as securing a mechanism to guarantee the quality of homes built.

Naidoo acknowledged there was some impatience to see tangible benefits from the RDP, but said the delays created by the need to draw up business plan would be

worth it in the end. "A business plan empowers the community. It is about making government accountable."

The priorities for the 1995/96 fiscal year would be housing and bulk infrastructure rural development and job creation through small and medium-sized enterprises. Another priority was speeding up the transformation of government departments. Bridging finance would be allocated to accelerate change in departments such as health and education.

Naidoo also promised to launch a mass communication campaign by mid-January to build the partnership between government and civil society. The campaign would be led by the ministries responsible for housing, provincial and local government and the RDP.

The aim of the campaign was to deliver services, create an environment for public and private investment, restore payment of services and ensure smooth transition to local government.

Of the presidential programmes launched with R2.5bn this year, about R1bn had been allocated by the beginning of December and most of the rest would be paid out by end-January. Achievements included feeding about 4-million children daily at a cost of R472m this fiscal year.

The criteria that needed to be met before funds were paid out were: job creation and training, the ability to meet the carryover costs in future fiscal years and business planning, including an audit trail and the setting of key performance indicators.

Naidoo said the resources available for the RDP would be used up more rapidly from the next fiscal year, and the programme would start running into financial constraints in 1996/97.

Manuel Says Labor Clause Scaring Off Investors

MB2012141994 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Dec 94 p 1

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bloemfontein—Some countries have refused to sign trade pacts with SA [South Africa] because government insists on a clause refusing to buy certain goods where labour has been grossly exploited, says Trade and Industry Minister Trevor Manuel.

In a report circulated to conference delegates yesterday, he said his department was discussing signing a series of new trade agreements. "In some instances we have been unable to secure co-operation from trading partners because we seek to include a clause that would allow us to refuse to purchase goods where labour has been grossly exploited in the country of origin," Manuel said.

His stand is likely to have serious implications for the R28bn [rands] Taiwanese proposal to take over Moss gas [Mossel Bay Gas Project] and upgrade SA's petrol and chemical industries.

The Taiwanese investors want a "no trade union activity" clause in their agreement, as well as a free port at Mossel Bay or Richards Bay.

Manuel said his department had established 54 foreign offices to try to secure markets for SA and had engaged in "extensive discussions with prospective investors from a number of countries." [words indistinct]

Reserve Bank: Stocks Too Costly for Foreigners

MB1812174994 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (BUSINESS TIMES Supplement) in English 18 Dec 94 p 4

[Report by Kevin Davie]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The majority of international portfolio investors regard South Africa's equity market as expensive in relation to growth prospects, says the Reserve Bank's quarterly bulletin.

"The historically high price:earnings [p:e] ratio and real interest rates, the low dividend yield of only 2.18 percent in October, the low level of liquidity in the equity market and the dual currency system are seen as major impediments to significantly increased levels of nonresident share investment in South Africa."

But the bank says the p:e ratio of SA [South Africa] shares is still low in comparison with those of so-called emerging markets.

"A further positive factor that may favour non-residents' purchases of SA equities is that South Africa is now included in key global stock-market indices and many international portfolios that are linked to these indices have only a small or no exposure to SA equities at present."

The bank says share price increases in the first nine months of 1994 in South Africa outperformed those of most of the emerging markets.

"The average share-price level in September 1994 was no less than 52 percent above that of September 1993 and 91 percent above the lower turning point in October 1992."

The bank expects real gross domestic product to grow by only about 2 percent in 1994, "considerably lower than what had been expected in the beginning of the year and only moderately higher than the 1 percent growth registered in 1993".

It says the lacklustre growth results from:

- Lower-than-expected agricultural output because of withholding stock to build up herds, frost damage and drought damage to the maize crop;
- Unsettled conditions during the run-up to the April election and production delays linked to the election and resulting festivities;

- An increase in man-days lost in the first nine months of 1994 compared with the same period in 1993 as a result of labour disputes;
- The continued undercurrent of uncertainty in the business community over the prospects for economic stability;
- Structural weaknesses such as the high cost of labour in relation to skills and training, shortages of skilled manpower, the high tax burden on individuals, the low level of domestic saving and high dissaving by the government, uncompetitive conditions and the anti-export bias in South Africa's foreign trade policies.

The bank says the unsteady recovery in economic activity has been unable to reverse the sharp downward movement in total employment in the non-agricultural sectors.

CSS [Central Statistical Service] data shows that non-agricultural employment dropped sharply in the first quarter of 1994 (the latest available).

The employment decline seasonally adjusted and annualised, fell 4.8 percent in the first quarter compared to 1.2 percent and 1.5 percent in the previous two quarters.

"The total number of employment opportunities fell back by approximately 510,000 (9.2 percent) from its peak in the second quarter of 1989 to the first quarter of 1994.

"This brought employment in the formal sector more or less back to the level which had existed at the end of 1980."

The bank says that information available for the second quarter of 1994 indicates further, though generally smaller, retrenchments of staff in the retail and wholesale trade, banks and private road transportation.

The year-on-year rate of increase in the remuneration per worker in the public authorities surged to 20.6 percent in the second quarter this year.

The bank says that the general upward trend in real wages has been accompanied by higher labour productivity.

SAAF Denies Involvement in Lesotho Unrest

MB2012125894 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 20 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The South African Air Force [SAAF] has denied that it was involved in a raid in Lesotho yesterday to recover stolen cattle. The SAAF's director of media liaison, Colonel Tom Mitchell, said the SAAF didn't know anything about the incident.

He was reacting to reports on Radio Lesotho that 50 South African farmers from the Matatiele District in KwaZulu/Natal, supported by SANDF [South African National Defense Force] soldiers and a helicopter from

Transkei allegedly carried out a raid in the Quthing area. According to these reports the border was crossed, several cattle posts were burned down and stock seized. Earlier the foreign ministers of South Africa and Lesotho met in Bloemfontein to discuss the deteriorating situation along the border in the Quthing area caused by cross-border cattle raids.

It has been confirmed by the Natal Agricultural Union that farmers from KwaZulu/Natal and the Eastern Cape have crossed into Lesotho to recover stolen cattle. The chairman of the union is Mr. William Mullins, and he spoke on the line to reporter Les Green in Durban.

[Begin recording] [Mullins] We have a very tense situation at this stage. I believe that on both sides there was weapons available, and that if the government, specifically the Department of Foreign Affairs, does not act quickly, we are going to have bloodshed here.

[Unidentified correspondent] Do you know if there is any truth in claims that members of the South African National Defense Force and an army helicopter were used to assist the South Africans?

[Mullins] No, I don't think that is true. All I know is that there is a stock theft operation going on, but as far as my information goes they were not involved in this cross-border raid. [end recording]

Mr. Mullins said the farmers had burned down cattle posts that had been erected by Lesotho rustlers on the South African side of the border.

Meanwhile our East London representative, Dion van der Merwe, got a different reaction when he spoke to farmers in the area about the raid:

[Van der Merwe] Farmers in the Kokstaad/Matatiele area of KwaZulu/Natal have reacted with surprise to news from Lesotho intimating that they, supported by the SANDF, had launched operations into the mountain kingdom to recover stolen stock. In fact this morning I spoke to the South African Police Services station commander at Matatiele, Captain Fanie de Lange, who said that he had been in contact with both black and white farmers in the area. No one is aware of such forays as are reported from Maseru. Border crossings in the area are open and traffic between South Africa and Lesotho normal.

Police Seize Over 4 Tonnes of Marijuana

MB2112065694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 21 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Narcotics Bureau detectives in Cape Town have made the largest dagga [marijuana] find in the Western Cape this year, confiscating more than 4 tonnes of the drug at a house in Khayelitsha. Leslie Harmse reports:

[Begin Harmse recording] Detectives of the Cape Town Narcotics Bureau found the dagga after they received

information from colleagues at the Internal Stability Unit. The dagga was packed in bags and filled the three-room house. The detectives surprised two men in the house and they were arrested and will appear in court soon. Narcotics detectives said this is a major breakthrough in the fight against drugs. This is one of the five biggest dagga busts in the Cape Peninsula in the past two years. The drug finds its way to the Cape Flats where gang leaders are in constant war for control of this lucrative trade. [end recording]

The street value of the dagga, which the police say apparently came from Transkei or Lesotho, is over 4 million rands.

South African Press Review for 21 December

MB2112104994

[Editorial Report]

SOWETAN

ANC Conference Lauded—The page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 21 Dec 94 praises the ongoing ANC national conference: "There is no doubt that the confidence and sense of mission that pervades the Bloemfontein conference will have an effect on the way the country is run. Business confidence, which is a barometer of the mood in the country, will get a fresh injection of adrenalin when it becomes evident that the ANC, whose head is after all the President of the country, is not about to falter or collapse into confusion."

THE STAR

'Healthy' Showdown in ANC—Many delegates to the ANC national conference felt guilty rejecting a proposal made by President Nelson Mandela, says Johannesburg THE STAR in English in its 21 December editorial on page 14. "But the showdown over the proposal to hand-pick a new national executive (an attempt to ensure the NEC [National Executive Committee] emerged fully representative of the population as a whole) was healthy, notwithstanding the fact that it has hurt Mandela's feelings. His idea was put forward for noble reasons, but it was a bad one. The ANC rank and file has shown itself to be serious about democracy, and courageous enough to defend it."

BUSINESS DAY

Political Climate Could Threaten Development—Economic factors bode well for the nation's economic performance next year, according to Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English in its 21 December editorial on page 4. But there are warnings that the political climate and skills shortages could become "significant constraints on business confidence and, ultimately, economic performance." Whites' uneasiness is easy to blame, says the editorial. "The new government, largely at President Mandela's instigation, has deliberately sought to allay white fears and to make reconciliation a cornerstone of its policies." But that policy is being challenged at the ANC's national congress: "Mandela's moral authority was, to an extent, challenged, but that should not give rise to white apprehensions and their concomitant effect on black confidence."

Angola

Lake Ends Visit, Urges Peace Efforts by Leaders

MB2012194194 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 Dec 94

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] U.S. National Security Adviser Anthony Lake left Angola today feeling greatly encouraged. The U.S. official noted he had had very cordial talks with the Angolan authorities and with UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye. Anthony Lake conveyed the following words of advice before he left Luanda:

[Lake, in English fading into Portuguese translation] "I stressed that this may be the last best chance for peace in Angola. I also insisted that there have been two major efforts to bring peace to Angola. I do not know that the international community will try a third time. I also insisted on the point that it is not just a matter of words now. We must see practical deeds so trust can be built, thereby allowing productive dialogue to occur. We believe that a lasting cease-fire is necessary, and, to that end, we must have observers on the ground who will verify the implementation of the cease-fire accord and ensure that it is observed. Those observers will also help keep the former warring forces apart in those areas where only a small distance separates them, which are the most dangerous areas. To conclude, we also noted that it is necessary to put an end to military operations."

Anthony Lake also visited Kuito, the capital of Bie Province.

[Lake] "In Kuito, we saw a once beautiful city almost destroyed completely. We saw evidence of terrible suffering by its people. Even the cemetery had suffered extensive damage."

Nevertheless, the U.S. official believes all that belongs in the past now and he made the following call:

[Lake] "I hope that all of Angola's leaders will choose this better future rather than going back to that terrible past again. Angola is a very rich country, and the Angolan people have had enough of war. We hope the country will choose peace so it can fulfill the promises of peace. This is not just a matter of survival for the Angolan nation; in fact, it affects the future of the whole region. Should the Angolan leaders select peace and national reconciliation, we, in the international community, will support them. We will always be by their side."

Notes Conditional Help

MB2012203994 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 20 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] U.S. National Security Adviser Anthony Lake has wound up his two-day visit to Angola. Anthony Lake visited the city of Kuito before leaving the

country. He also granted a short news conference and said this is the Angolan people's last chance to make peace. U.S. participation in the implementation of the Lusaka Accord will depend on conditions on the ground.

[Begin Lake recording in English, fading into Portuguese translation] There are two stages here: One is to bring in more of the monitors. The UN Angola Verification Mission-2 [Unavem-2] will have more observers, and they will be here to observe the situation on the ground. We support that process. Second, Unavem-2 will give way to Unavem-3 and we will help by paying one-third of that mission's costs. It is our belief that the Angolan Government and the other interested parties will also support that process. However, we would like to insist that we cannot pay for those costs, nor can we participate, unless there is actual peace on the ground. The UN troops cannot be expected to arrive here and make peace. That is up to the Angolan people to achieve. Only when peace and cease-fire conditions are in place will we, in the international community, support Unavem-3. [end recording]

Anthony Lake went to the city of Kuito, Bie, today and he was welcomed by locals who sang for him. The U.S. official also went to nearby Kunje Commune today.

UNITA Radio Reports Lake's Visit

MB2012203594 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Angola and the Angolan people were today called upon to preserve the Lusaka Accords. The call was made by U.S. National Security Adviser Anthony Lake, who described the accords as the last chance for peace. He said this today at the end of a 24-hour visit to Angola. The White House official said the U.S. Government will continue to give all its assistance to the Angolan peace process.

Anthony Lake left Angola confident in its future—a future of concord and national reconciliation. During his brief stay in Angola, Lake met with a number of leading Angolan politicians, including Ambassador Isaias Samakuva, head of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] at the Joint Commission, with whom he held lengthy talks.

Savimbi Gives 1st Interview in Months

MB2112070194 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 21 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Angola's UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebel leader Jonas Savimbi has accused the Luanda government of trying to assassinate him and of launching a military offensive despite a cease-fire. In his first interview in months published by a French newspaper, he also said UNITA was divided and going through its worst crisis since fighting began 28 years ago. Dr. Savimbi, who was interviewed in Bailundo near his

former stronghold of Huambo, now held by government troops, denied reports that he had been wounded. He said he had not appeared in public recently because the government had repeatedly tried to kill him. He also rejected for security reasons an offer to meet Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda for peace talks.

Government Responds to Interview

LD2112110094 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 21 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The French newspaper LIBERATION this morning published an interview with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi. He told the paper he did not want to meet President Jose Eduardo dos Santos inside Angola because he would not be safe. Luis Nascimento reports.

[Begin recording] [Nascimento] UNITA is experiencing the most profound crisis since its formation 28 years ago. Jonas Savimbi admitted it for the first time to LIBERATION. The leader of the Black Cockerel movement has recognized that his ideas are no longer accepted by the entire UNITA leadership.

He went on to say 'yes' to Portugal's participation in the Blue Berets which the United Nations is sending to Angola, but he added: Portuguese army uniforms in Angola—but only after the Lisbon government explains the OGMA case [air force maintenance workshops alleged to have carried out work on Angolan Government planes] once and for all.

As for the internal situation, Savimbi said he continues to be surrounded by government forces, and therefore he will not go to Luanda: I am not crazy. If we went to Luanda we would be killed, Savimbi exclaimed. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified correspondent] Luanda has already reacted to this interview. Presidential spokesman Aldomiro Vaz da Conceicao said that these statements are very serious.

[Conceicao] These statements are too serious in that they show a lack of will by UNITA to comply with the Lusaka protocol. If we add the fact that UNITA has already committed about 160 violations of the latest cease-fire, we have a situation that causes great apprehension with regard to the future of the Lusaka protocol.

[Correspondent] Is it in danger?

[Conceicao] At the moment I would say that the Lusaka protocol is in a precarious situation.

[Correspondent] Jonas Savimbi said it was not safe for him to meet President Eduardo dos Santos in Angola. Do you think it is possible to hold that summit outside Angola, in a neighboring country?

[Conceicao] This also shows that UNITA does not want the process to gain a new impetus. Above all, UNITA is interested in a situation which is neither war nor peace. On the other hand, we think that the meeting should be held in Angola. [end recording]

Currency Devalued 50 Percent Since 1 Dec

MB2112052194 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 20 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Angolan currency continues to lose value. Today \$1 fetched more than 1 million new kwanzas in the streets of Luanda. The new kwanza has suffered a 50 percent devaluation over the course of this month's first 20 days. [passage omitted]

Namibia

DTA President Calls Country 'Ethnic Democracy'

MB1612193094 Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 Dec 94 p 2

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Namibia has fallen into an ethnic democracy with only 20 percent of SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] provisional result of 70 percent of the total vote registered outside Kavango and Owambo, DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] President Mr Mishake Muyongo said yesterday.

Addressing a press conference to react to the provisional results, Mr Muyongo said it was clear from the results so far that only the Kavango and Owambo had chosen the ruling party SWAPO as their favoured party.

Two points arose from an analysis of the results, Mr Muyongo said. "The first is that the majority of voters south of Owambo and Kavango chose DTA of Namibia as its favoured party," he said, addressing the media and representatives of the diplomatic community.

"The second is that this election has proved that SWAPO's support in this country is mainly ethnically based," Mr Muyongo said. His party in previous elections had come under fire from SWAPO for being based on ethnic groupings.

Mr Muyongo's statements were largely borne out by provisional results published so far, which indicated that in some northern constituencies SWAPO achieved as much as 99.8 percent of the vote.

In many cases in the Kavango and Owambo constituencies, the seven opposition parties could not clear a single percentage point of the voters' support, something Mr Piet Junius, chief Whip of the DTA, said was due to large-scale intimidation of their voters by SWAPO supporters.

More interesting is the fact that SWAPO could only muster 20 percent of the vote south of Kavango and Owambo.

"(SWAPO) only succeeded in obtaining 20 percent of its votes outside Owambo and Kavango," Mr Muyongo said. "This is further underlined by the voting pattern which is to be discerned in places like Luderitz, Oranjemund, Walvis Bay and Tsumeb, with their traditional large ethnic groupings from the north (migrant labour)."

While strong support for SWAPO was anticipated—although not on the massive scale that the provisional results showed—the extremely strong showing in Kavango caught the opposition party unawares.

One of the possible reasons for this was the massive amounts of food aid that SWAPO pumped into this area immediately prior to the elections. A private transport contractor, who preferred to remain anonymous for obvious reasons, said his company had moved up to 50 [metric] tons of food aid into Kavango on a weekly basis during the run-up to the elections.

Contracted by a bulk food supplier in Grootfontein, the transport contractor said he was not even sure that the food eventually arrived at its destinations—but the food was aimed at especially the communities largely abandoned by the SADF [South African Defense Force] when it abandoned its military bases in the north.

"Once we took up 35 tons of milk powder, and about twice as much maize, soya-based soups and other food-stuffs—and we were told that it had to get there before the elections," he said.

As a result of the provisional results, Mr Muyongo said, his party was satisfied that it had proven its support

across ethnic lines. But inherent to the results was evidence that the country was dividing along ethnic lines, Mr Muyongo said.

"The DTA of Namibia is seriously concerned with the fact that this election has shown the country to be divided along ethnic lines, and that we are now an ethnic democracy," he said.

Zimbabwe

Mugabe Dismisses Reports of Treatment in RSA

*MB1712195094 Harare Zimbabwe National
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800
GMT 17 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The president, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has arrived back home after a six-day visit to South Africa [RSA].

On arrival at the Harare International Airport, Comrade Mugabe dismissed a report published by a local daily newspaper that he had gone to South Africa for treatment as lies, arguing that he is fine and fit. President Mugabe said he had only gone to South Africa for a 10-day visit but cut it short after six days following developments in Lerotlo, where a bill has been passed to reinstate King Moshoeshe III and the settlement of the (Sudulu) island controversy between Botswana and Namibia.

He was met at the airport by the secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Comrade (Chigwedere) and senior government officials.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be

provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735, or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

28 DEC 1994

